

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISE

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NUMBER 967.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1802.

[VOLUME XVI.]

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, also New York, a fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS.

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefle or yellow ditto, Lucern & Timothy feed, Burnet & Ryegrass ditto, Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Sun-faine, Furf or Whin feed, Spring Fares, or Vetches, Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Sennage, Large Norfolk and Summer turnips, Early Lisbon, fluted-top, and white Turnip Radish feed, Early Paine, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolifer Peas, Large Windsor, long pod and Madagascan Bean, Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery, Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage feed, With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beakers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE ON GARDENING, by a Native of this State. Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

FAIRFAX COUNTY, &c.

THIS DAY was committed to the jail of said county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling stout made, his clothes so much worn as not to be definable; he says he is the property of Joshua Pope, of Prince George county, Maryland. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D.S. & Jailor.

December 10th, 1801. 89

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firm of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.

In Petersburg,

DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.

In Manchester, and

ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.

In Richmond.

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan, per his Attorney in fact, Robert Pollok, James Dunlop, Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

Notice is again given,

THAT the Subscriber is prepared to settle all just claims against the estate of Richard Adams, &c.—and he earnestly requests all those who are indebted to the said estate, to come forward and give some proper assurances for the payment of their respective balances.

John Adams, Adm'r.

Richmond, Jan. 1802.

Notice is hereby given, To the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT an election will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 18, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and his strict attention, to render general satisfaction. His house shall always be supplied with the best materials for that purpose, having a plenty of good servants, and an excellent hostler. His Stables will be supplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wishes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the customary price; and has also made preparations for the accommodation of FIFTEEN or TWENTY Members of the Assembly, who shall be strictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinfon.

Richmond, Dec. 18, 1801.

30 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY, the first of March last, from Mr. Bates of Amherst county, a negro man named BILLY; he is about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a tawny complexion, and as well as I recollect, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. BILLY was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. As his mother lives in Petersburg, it is supposed he is lurking about Richmond or Petersburg. BILLY is now the property of Thomas Bibb of Amherst. The above reward will be paid to any person who apprehends and delivers the said negro to Mr. Eugeneau, in Amherst, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BIBB.

September 17th, 1801. (tf)

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick, HAS Just Received by the Ocean, via, from London,

A LARGE and HANDSOME SUPPLY,

WHICH he will dispose of low, for Cash or Country Produce, or Acceptances in Town.

Optical Diagonal Machines with the Books of Prints; Pictures in Gilt Frames; Horseman's Pistols; Pocket Pistols with Spring Bayonets; Reive's Water Colors and Pencils; Lift Shoes and Boots with Soles; Patent Lambs wool Drawers; Shirts and Dressing Gowns; Gentlemen's travelling Caps; Handham's No. 9, Suffolk. Richmond, October 2d, 1801. (4m)

FOR SALE, THE ENGLISH HORSE,



HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt]

EIGHT years old last May. He is in good order, and may be seen at my Stable, at Most Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31st, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE 'BAY COLT' was got by High Flyer, 'dam by Eclipse, from Young Cade, 'which was the dam of Vauxhall'."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of 'Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dulcinea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all first runners."

THE Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR

1802,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of January next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

17. From Hagerstown, Md. by Williamsport Md. Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Strasburg, Woodstock, Newmarket, and Harrisonburg to Staunton once a week—Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Leave Winchester at 11 A. M. and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown on Monday by 10 A. M.

18. From Alexandria by Maildville, Leesburg, Waterford, Charlestown, Shepherdstown, and Martinsburg to Winchester, to return by Battletown to Shepherdstown, and from thence by the same route to Alexandria once a week—Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 3 P. M. arrive at Charlestown on Thursday at noon, at Martinsburg by 5 P. M. and at Winchester on Friday at noon. Returning, leave Winchester every Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

19. From Alexandria by Centerville, Middleburg, Goshen, Paris, Milwood, and Winchester to Romney once a week—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 3 P. M. arrive at Winchester on Sunday at 3 P. M. and at Romney on Monday by 7 P. M. Returning, leave Romney every Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Winchester on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and at Alexandria on Friday by 9 A. M.

20. From Romney by Western Post and Green Glades to Morgantown once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 7 P. M. Returning, leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Romney on Monday by 6 P. M.

21. From Romney to Moorfields once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Moorfields by 3 P. M. and arrive at Romney by 6 P. M. Contract to continue until October 1, 1802.

22. From Centerville by Haymarket, Buckland, Fauquier c. h. and Jeffersonston, to Culpeper c. h. once a week—Leave Centerville every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Culpeper on Tuesday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Culpeper every Tuesday at noon and arrive at Centerville on Wednesday by 3 P. M.

23. From Fredericksburg by King George c. h. Broadfield, Mattoxbridge, Leesd-town, Templeman's Cross Roads, Richmond c. h. Parham, Kintale, and Northumberland c. h. to Lancaster c. h. once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Lancaster c. h. the next Saturday by 6 P. M. Leave Lancaster c. h. every Saturday at 10 P. M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 A. M.

24. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Lloyds, Tappahannock, Urbanna, and Gloucester c. h. to Yorktown, once a week—Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 P. M. Leave Tappahannock on Friday by 6 P. M. and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Yorktown every Saturday at 10 P. M. arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 7 P. M. and at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 10 A. M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Orange c. h. Milton, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 10 P. M. and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Fredericksburg on Saturday by 7 P. M.

26. From Charlottesville by New York, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownburg, Lexington, Fincastle, and Montgomery c. h. to Englishville on the west side of New River, once a week—Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P. M. arrive at Staunton on Saturday by 10 A. M. Leave Staunton at half past 10 A. M. arrive at Fincastle on Sunday by 1 P. M. Leave Fincastle by half past 1 P. M. and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P. M. Returning, leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A. M. arrive at Fincastle at half past 8 A. M. and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 2 P. M. Leave Staunton at half past 2 P. M. and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A. M.

27. From Staunton by Kincaids, the Warm Springs, or Bath c. h. Morris's, Callaghan's, Sweet Springs, Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg, to Uniontown, and from Uniontown by Lewisburg, Callaghan's, Morris's, and the same route to Staunton, once a week—Leave Staunton every Saturday at 2 P. M. arrive at Sweet Springs on Monday at 2 P. M. Leave Sweet Springs in two hours and arrive at Uniontown the next Tuesday by 7 P. M. Returning, leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by 10 A. M.

28. From Englishville by Wythe c. h. Alpinville, Abingdon, Sevierville, T. Sullivan c. h. T. Roanoke, T. and Hawkins c. h. T. to Orrville, T. once a week—Leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A. M. arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Thursday at 10 A. M. Leave Sullivan c. h. at 11 A. M. arrive at Orrville on Friday at 2 P. M. Leave Orrville on Saturday at 2 P. M. arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P. M.

29. From Richmond by Ocochland c. h. and Columbia, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 6 A. M.

30. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warmister, New Market, New Glasgow, and Madison, to Lynchburg, once a week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Monday at 2 P. M. Leave Lynchburg every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A. M.

31. From Richmond by Hanoverston, Elliott's, and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 P. M. Leave Tappahannock every Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday by 10 A. M.

32. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan c. h. Carterville, New Canton, Buckingham c. h. Bent Creek, Lynchburg, New London, and Liberty, to Fincastle, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 P. M. arrive at Powhatan on Thursday by 9 A. M. and arrive at Fincastle the next Saturday by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Fincastle every Saturday at 10 P. M. arrive at Powhatan c. h. on Tuesday by 3 P. M. Leave it at 4 P. M. and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by 10 A. M.

33. From Liberty by Rockymount to Martinsville or Henry c. h. once a week. Leave Liberty every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Martinsville on Tuesday at 1 A. M. Returning, leave Martinsville every Tuesday by 1 P. M. and arrive at Liberty on Wednesday by 7 P. M.

34. From Powhatan c. h. by Cumberland c. h. Farmville, Prince Edward c. h. Charlotte c. h. and Halifax c. h. once a week. Leave Powhatan c. h. every Thursday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Halifax c. h. the next Saturday by 4 P. M. Returning, leave Halifax c. h. every Saturday at 8 P. M. and arrive at Powhatan c. h. the next Tuesday by 3 P. M.

35. From Halifax c. h. by Pittsylvania c. h. Henry c. h. Patrick c. h. and Germantown, to Salem, N. C. once in two weeks. Leave Halifax every other Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Halifax c. h. the next Saturday by 6 P. M.

36. From Harrisville by Hicksford to Halifax, N. C. twice a week. Leave Harrisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Halifax by 6 P. M. Returning, leave Halifax Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Harrisville by 6 P. M.

37. From Smithfield by Jerusalem, the Cross Keys, Goldsboro, Brunswick c. h. Goshen, St. Tamary's, and Mecklenburg c. h. to Marshallville, and thence by Christiansville, Lunenburg c. h. Edmonton, Goldsboro, Hicks's Ford, the Cross Keys, and Jerusalem, to Smithfield, once a week. Leave Smithfield every Thursday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Goldsboro on Saturday by 10 A. M. Leave Goldsboro at half past 10 A. M. and arrive at Mecklenburg c. h. on Sunday noon, and return to Smithfield on Wednesday by 7 P. M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

38. From Norfolk, Va. by Kempville, Va. N. W. River Bridge, Va. Tulls Creek, Indianston, Jonesburg, Elizabeth City, Nixonston, and Hertford, to Edenton, once a week. Leave Norfolk every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Edenton the next Tuesday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave Edenton every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Norfolk the next Friday by 10 A. M.

39. From Suffolk, Va. by Edenton, Plymouth, and Washington, to Newbern, twice a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday and Friday at 1 P. M. arrive at Edenton on Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M. Leave Edenton at 2 P. M. arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 A. M. Leave Plymouth at half past 6 A. M. arrive at Washington by 6 P. M. Leave Washington at 7 P. M. and arrive at Newbern on Thursday and Monday by 4 P. M. Returning, leave Newbern every Friday and Tuesday by 5 P. M. Leave Washington at 6 P. M. arrive at Plymouth on Saturday and Wednesday by 4 P. M. Leave Plymouth at half past 4 P. M. and arrive at Edenton on Sunday and Thursday by 9 A. M. Leave Edenton at half past 9 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk on Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.

NOTES.

Note I. The postmaster general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note II. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at

all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note III. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note IV. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note V. Should any person making proposals, desire an alteration of the time of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note VI. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August, November, February, and May, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note VII. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and to continue in force for one year from that time, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON CRANGER,

General Post-Office, }
Washington City, }
Dec. 7, 1801.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH, On Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1802, at the Beeding Green, being the court-day of Caroline county,

THE IMPORTED MARE LADY BULL,

AND A HORSE CALLED HIGHLANDER,

BELONGING to the estate of Gen. JAMES GUNN. The above horses are to well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing further of them.

John Hoopes, Adm'r.
January 4th, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial association, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from Thomas Crews, residing in Lynchburg, and Will. Long, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.
Richmond, Jan. 18, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two negro men, DICK & EDMOND. Dick, well known about Richmond, by the name of DICK BAKER, went away about 2 or 3 months past; he is supposed to be about 36 years of age, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, pretty well made, he is much pitted by the Small Pox, by which disorder he lost one eye, and has a considerable blemish in the other. He was born in New Kent county, where he has several relatives, and many acquaintances, as he also has at and about Richmond, where he lived for several years, and in which place, as well as in his neighbourhood he has heretofore, during some of his elements, been employed as a Ditcher, &c. as to his clothing it cannot be easily described, it being most probable he has contrived, since he went away, to furnish himself with a variety, and being a very artful fellow, to procure a pass.

EDMOND went away about a fortnight past; he is about the same height, a very likely and well set fellow, about 30 years of age, and has been chiefly employed about the stable and driving a carriage. His usual apparel is a light blue coat, and breeches or overalls of the same, with short boots and a round hat, though he has other clothing with him. He is a relation of Dick's, and they have pretty near the same connections and acquaintances; they may probably find shelter in one or other of the above places, or possibly occasionally in both. I will give TEN DOLLARS for each of them on being delivered to me.

William Dandridge.

Henrico county, Dec. 30, 1801.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Accompanying a report, and sundry statements prepared in pursuance of the act supplementary to the act, intitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department."

Treasury Department, Dec. 18, 1801.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose a report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act, intitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN. The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act intitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates.

The permanent revenues of the United States, according to the laws now in force, consist of—first, Duties on merchandise and tonnage; 2d. Internal duties on fills and domestic distilled spirits, refined sugars, liquors, to retailers, sales at auction, and places of public carriages; 3d. Proceeds of the sale of public lands; 4th. Duties on postage; 5th. Dividends on shares in the bank of the United States; 6th. Incidental, arising from fees, fines and penalties, recourses in the treasury, and sales of public property, other than lands.

Duties on Merchandise & Tonnage. The receipts in the Treasury, arising from that source, have amounted, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, to \$1,125,000; for the year ending on the 30th September, 1802, to \$1,125,000. If to this sum be added the drawbacks paid by collectors, on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and refined sugars, which are a charge on the internal revenues, and that part of the additional duties laid in the year 1800, which did not operate during the year to which those receipts refer; the sum which would have been received, at the present rate of duties, cannot be estimated at less than \$1,500,000 dollars. The amount of duties received on the 30th September last, and falling due in the course of the year 1802, compared with that of preceding years, justifies an opinion, that, had the importations and exportations continued in the same proportion, those duties would have brought in the treasury, during the year 1802, near eleven millions of dollars.

How far this branch of revenue may be affected by the restoration of peace in Europe, is rather a subject of speculative conjecture than of calculation: That it will be liable to sudden and considerable fluctuations, cannot be doubted; and for that reason a greater degree of correctness may be obtained, by forming an estimate for a number of years than for any one year.

The period, for which such an estimate should be made, being arbitrary so far as relates to the revenue; that of the eighth year 1801—1809 is selected, principally in reference to the payments to be made on account of the public debt; the whole of the foreign debt being actually due within that term of years, and the eight per cent stock becoming redeemable the last year of the period.

The best data on which the estimate may be predicated, seem to be the actual consumption of imported articles, during former years, and the ratio of increase of population, as ascertained by the census.

With a view to the first object, the statements A to H, have been abstracted from the records of the Treasury. They exhibit the value or quantities of imported articles, on which duties have been actually paid for each calendar year from 1790 to 1800, deducting from the gross amount imported each year, the value of quantities of articles re-exported during the same year, which were entitled to drawback.

Those statements do not, however, show correctly, principally for the last years, the actual annual amount of consumption, because re-exportations to a considerable amount, have not precisely ascertained amount, have been placed under such circumstances as did not entitle the duties exported to drawback; and 2d. The amount of foreign articles remaining on hand at the close of the year 1800, was much greater in proportion to the respective population, than that on hand at the commencement of the year 1790. Those causes which affect to an inconsiderable degree the years 1790 to 1792, and but partially those immediately succeeding, would, however, render any deduction drawn from those documents, in relation to the years 1799 and 1800, altogether fallacious.

The preceding nine years may be divided into two distinct periods; the first, from the first day of January, 1790, to the 31st day of December, 1792, includes the three years which immediately preceded the European maritime war; the second includes the six first years of that war, viz. from the commencement of 1793 to the close of 1798.

In order to obtain a distinct view, for each of these two periods, of the annual average consumption of foreign articles, and of the annual average of the revenue which at the rate of the present duties, would have accrued thereon, the table [A] has been prepared, which shows that the net annual revenue, which would at the present rate of duties, have accrued during each of these two periods, amounts on an average, for the years 1790 to 1792, to \$6,163,000 dollars; and for the years

1792 to 1798, to \$8,350,000 dollars. These sums constitute, not the receipts in the Treasury, but the revenue which would have accrued during the respective years to which they refer. The first may be considered as the revenue accruing during the year 1791; the last as that accruing during the year, ending 30th June, 1796; and as on account of the credit given for the payment of duties, the revenue accruing during one year, constitutes nearly the receipts of the year ending nine months later, those two sums, and the receipts of the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, as above stated, may, without material error, be considered as the receipts of three distinct years, four years and a half distant each from the other, viz.

	Dollars.
For the year ending 30th September, 1791,	6,163,000
For the year ending 30th March, 1797,	8,350,000
For the year ending 30th September, 1801,	10,500,000

The ratio of increase during the whole period of nine years exceeds seventy per cent. whilst that of population, during the same time, was hardly more than thirty per cent.

The ratio of increase during the first period of four years and a half, is near 35 per cent; and during the last more than 25 per cent; whilst that of population, for each period, was only at the rate of 12 per cent. The greater ratio of increase during the first, than during the last period of four years and a half, is owing to the comparison, in the first, being between a period of European peace, and a period of European war, and in the last, between two periods of European war.

The ratio of increase of population, being ascertained by the census to be at the rate of 34 per cent. for ten years; if the increase of consumption shall be supposed to be hereafter precisely the same as that of population, the annual receipts of the eight years, 1801—1809, may be estimated as nearly fifty per cent. greater than those of the years 1790—1792, or at a sum of near \$2,500,000 dollars, if that period be assumed as the basis on which to predicated the estimate. But if the calculation shall be grounded on the revenue of the years 1793—1798, the annual receipts of the years 1801—1809 should be estimated at about 30 per cent. greater than those of that period, or at about \$1,900,000 dollars.

It seems that those two respective sums may reasonably be considered as the two extremes, which the average annual receipts of the eight ensuing years will not exceed. The first calculation of \$2,500,000 dollars appears to be below the probable result, since, being predicated on the consumption of the three years preceding the European maritime war, without any other addition than that resulting from the ascertained increase of population, it rests on the supposition, that the permanent wealth of the United States has not, during that war, increased in any greater proportion than their population; and that the whole of the external commerce acquired during the same period, must necessarily be lost by the return of peace among foreign nations.

Although, therefore, it be presumable that the receipts of some of these years will from temporary causes, fall below that sum, it is believed that, taking the whole period of eight years, the duties on merchandise and tonnage may safely be averaged at a sum not less than \$1,500,000 dollars.

As a minute investigation of the several rates of duty now paid by the several species of foreign merchandise may, perhaps, suggest some advantageous modifications, a table of those rates is annexed to this report.

Without any view to an increase of revenue, but in order to guard as far as possible against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles, now paying duties ad valorem, as may be susceptible of that alteration. Among such, the following have been suggested: Fruits and spices, pickled and dried fish, oil, glue, several species of drugs, waxes, gunpowder and segars.

Legislative provisions seem necessary in order better to define the restrictions, under which the intercourse with the adjacent British and Spanish possessions shall be carried on, in conformity with treaties; under which the articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States may be imported free of duty, by the way of New Orleans, from the western parts of the union to the ports of the Atlantic states, and from those to the interior districts of collection on the Western Waters; and under which drawbacks shall be allowed on the exportation of foreign articles.

Permanent Internal Duties. The annual statement prepared by the commissioner of the revenue, and which will be completed in a few days, precludes the necessity of exhibiting here all the details pertaining to this branch of revenue.

The statement [M] is an abstract of its amount for the year 1800, during which the duties on spirits and fills, refined sugars, liquors to retailers, sales at auction, and pleasureable carriages, produced a net sum of \$76,888 dollars and 80 cents. The duties on stamps, which, as under the existing law, they will cease after the 4th day of March, 1803, are not included among the permanent revenues, amounting for the same year to 209,833 dollars and 34 cents; both together constitute an item of dollars 76,742—12 cents.

The receipts in the Treasury from all the internal revenues, having amounted for the year ending on the 30th September, 1801, to \$19,719 dollars and 16 cents; deducting from this sum \$65,000 dollars, being the estimated amount on drawbacks, paid during that year, out of the proceeds

of the external revenues, on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and refined sugars, leaves a net sum of about \$34,000 dollars, and an increase of 70,000 dollars beyond the revenue of 1800.

The accounts of the last nine months being yet but partially rendered, it is not practicable to ascertain to what class of duties the increase belongs, nor particularly to discriminate between the increase of the revenue arising from stamps, and that of the permanent internal revenues. Yet it is believed that these, exclusively of the stamp duties, may safely be estimated for the average of the years 1801—1809, at an annual sum not less than \$50,000 dollars.

In order, however, to secure that amount, a revision of the system, so far as it relates to country fills, is essentially necessary. Whilst the owners of small distilleries, in some parts of the union, complain of the operation of a tax, raised on the capacity of their stills; that same regulation has enabled all those whose capitals are larger, and local situation more advantageous, especially in the middle states, to reduce the actual duty on the quantity of spirits, distilled from grain, to about three cents per gallon. But improvements have lately been introduced, which, by accelerating the process of distillation, will, according to the estimate of the commissioner of the revenue, reduce the duty on stills to about three fifths of a cent per gallon of distilled spirits. The effect of these on the revenue has already been sensibly felt in one of the most productive districts of the United States; and, unless it shall be counteracted, either by restricting laws, or by an increase of the duty on the capacity of the stills, or by a change of the subject of taxation, a considerable defalcation must be expected.

Whatever mode may be adopted, it is respectfully submitted, whether the revenue may not be benefited, and just grounds of complaint removed by a repeal, or modification, of the clause which compels a yearly entry of stills in the month of June, under a penalty of 250 dollars; by a permission to persons who take short licenses to continue distilling beyond the time limited in their licenses, on paying a proportionate duty; and, by reducing into one act, all the laws in relation to duties on fills and domestic distilled spirits.

It will appear by the same statement, [M] that whilst the expenses of collection on merchandise & tonnage, which are defrayed out of the revenue, do not exceed 4 per cent; those on the permanent internal duties amount to almost 20 per cent. This, however, is an inconvenience which, on account of the great number of individuals on whom the duties are raised, and of their dispersed situation throughout the whole extent of the United States, must more or less attach to the system of internal taxation, so long as the wants of government shall not require any considerable extension, and the total amount of revenue shall remain inconsiderable.

Sales of Public Lands. The only data on which to calculate the annual revenue, which may probably be derived for the ensuing eight years, from those sales, are the quantity of land at the disposal of government, compared with the probable annual demand; and the actual sales, which have taken place since the several land offices have been opened.

The precise quantity cannot be ascertained, all the surveys not being yet completed, and the western boundary line of the Virginia reservation, from the head spring of the Little Miami, Northward, being neither surveyed, nor even the principle on which its course must depend, determined by the terms of cession, accepted by Congress.

The estimate (N) may, however, be considered so far correct as to render it certain, that the quantity of public lands north west of the Ohio, within the Indian boundary line, and not yet disposed of, amounts to very near nine millions of acres. A general map of those lands, including the Virginia reservation, and the grants to the Ohio company, and to John C. Symmes, which has been compiled from the survey of the Indian boundary line, and from the draughts returned to the treasury department, will be transmitted to Congress, and will more clearly explain their relative situation than could be done by any written description.

The statement (O) shows the actual sales which have taken place in the several land offices, to the 31st day of October last. By this it appears that 308,646 acres have been sold for \$34,887 dollars, of which sum 248,441 dollars have been paid, and \$86,426 remain due; being payable under the land in installments, bearing interest from the date of sales, and which will become due in the years 1802—1805, in the proportions exhibited in the statement.

The quantity of land sold either at the public sales of the three land offices, at Marietta, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati, or at private sale at Steubenville, when the land office was first opened, cannot afford any just data, on which to predicated an estimate of the probable annual sales, as these may be supposed to have been greater when the lands were first offered for sale than at subsequent periods.

Rejecting therefore the result of the whole of the public sales, and that of the first two months private sales at Steubenville; it appears that there have been sold at private sale 122,673 acres at Steubenville, during a period of fourteen months, ending the 31st day of October last;—64,205 acres at Chillicothe during a period of five months; ending on the same day; 41,656 acres at Cincinnati during a period of six months, ending on the same day; and 1,544 acres at Marietta during a period of sixteen months, ending on the same day; which gives in the whole a result of 345,000 acres, annual sales, in all the land offices. The reservations in the grants to

the Ohio Company, and to J. C. Symmes, and in the townships formerly sold at New York; the surplus of the tract appropriated for military frontiers, after the same shall have been satisfied; and a tract of near one million of acres, lying N. of Symmes' patent, and contained between the Great Miami and the Virginia reservation, are not embraced in this general result. The reservations and the military tract are not yet disposable by any existing law; and the tract lying between the Great Miami and the Virginia lands, has been only partially offered for sale, under the act of Congress giving a right of pre-emption to certain purchasers under John C. Symmes. The result of the operation of this act has not yet been ascertained; it is however known, that under it a number of tracts have been sold, and some payments already made. The remainder of the tract will afterwards, according to law, be surveyed and offered for sale on the same terms as other lands.

Taking into consideration the probable sales on those several tracts, the total amount of annual sales might fairly be estimated at 400,000 acres, if the periods during which the land offices have been opened had been sufficiently long to form a safe basis for calculation. To estimate them at 250,000 acres a year, for the ensuing eight years, is equally justifiable by the actual sales, by the known usual demand, and by the quality and superior safety of title of the public lands.

The nominal price of those lands is two dollars per acre; but on account of the provisions which relate to interest and discount, they may be obtained, within a small fraction, at the rate of one dollar and twenty four cents, if the whole purchase money is paid at the time of sale, and may be in the treasury two dollars and 27 cents per acre, if the purchaser shall avail himself of the terms of credit given by law.

If the proceeds of the whole sales shall be estimated only at the rate of one dollar and 84 cents per acre, it will allow 24 per cent. for losses, on account of non-payments on the three last installments; and after the year 1805, give on an annual sale of 400,000 acres, an annual income of 400,000 dollars; but, as on account of the credit given by law, the whole of this sum will not, till after the year 1805, be annually receivable in payment of lands sold after the 1st of January next; whilst on the other hand the sums due for lands sold before the end of this year, will become payable during the four next ensuing years, it will be found, that, making the same deduction of 24 per cent. for losses on the sum already due, the whole sum receivable for lands already sold or to be sold, during the eight years 1805—1809, will for those eight years on an average amount annually to 400,000 dollars.

Some legislative provisions seem necessary to ascertain the western boundary of the Virginia lands, to define in what manner the seven first ranges of townships shall be subdivided into sections without interfering with the claims of former purchasers; and perhaps, in relation to the lands claimed by purchasers under J. C. Symmes. But the most important object, is order to secure and improve this valuable branch of revenue, is to provide against the progress of intrusions on the public lands, and especially to devise some efficient and prompt mode of giving quiet possession to every person purchasing under the law.

Postage, Dividends on Bank Shares, Incidental. The annual proceeds of the duties on postage may not be estimated at less than 50,000 dollars. The dividends on bank shares, at the rate of 8 per cent. dividend, amount to 70,000 dollars; but as the shares themselves may eventually be wanted as a resource to meet certain contingent demands against the United States, those dividends, although constituting a part of the revenue, unless it shall be found necessary to sell the stock, and the incidental or temporary revenue, shall be omitted in this estimate of the permanent revenues.

These, therefore, are estimated in the whole, at 10,600,000 dollars, viz.

Duties on merchandise and tonnage,	9,500,000
Internal duties, stamps excepted,	650,000
Proceeds of the sales of public lands,	400,000
Duties on postage,	50,000
The other temporary resources of the United States, are:	

1st. The proceeds of stamp duties for the 12 months from the 1st of January, 1802, to the 4th March, 1803, which, under the existing law, limit their continuance—Dollars 260,000.

2d. The balance due on the direct tax. The amount paid in the treasury to the 1st inst. so far as the same can be ascertained, was 1,125,000 dollars, leaving an outstanding sum of 755,000 dollars; but as this last sum is chargeable with all the expenses of collection, estimated at the rate of 7 per cent. at 52,850 dollars, the real balance is only about 615,000 dollars, and as delays and perhaps an eventual loss may be expected on the last part of the collection, it would not be safe to estimate the amount, which will probably be paid in the treasury, at more than 450,000 dollars.

3d. The proceeds of sales of public vessels. Fifteen vessels have been sold under the act of last session of Congress, for 275,767 dollars and 73 cents; of which sum 86,424 dollars and 83 cents had been paid on the 30th of September last, leaving an outstanding balance of 189,343 dollars and 90 cents.

4th. The excess of specie in the treasury beyond the sum which it is prudent to keep there, may be estimated at about one million of dollars.

5th. The shares of the bank of the U-

ited States, owned by the United States, are at 33 1-3 per cent. advance, worth 1,841,000 dollars.

Those several items, exclusively of several balances due by individuals, and a part of which will eventually be received in the treasury, constitute a sum exceeding three millions of dollars, and may, for the present, be considered as resources sufficient to meet the demands against the United States, which may be eventually payable on account of the fifth article of the treaty with Great Britain, and of the article of the convention with France.

The permanent expenditures of the United States relate, either to the current expenses of government, domestic or foreign, civil and military, or to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt.

The estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, amounting to 3,448,147 and 18 cents, include all the expenses of government, other than those in relation to the public debt, with the exception of those incident to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, estimated after the ensuing year, by the secretary of state, at 70,000 dollars; of those which may be incurred for the purchase of arms, estimated by the secretary of war, at 55,000 dollars; and of a part of the Indian annuities, amounting to 11,000 dollars; these items having been omitted in the estimates of the ensuing year, because the balances of unexpended appropriations have been considered as sufficient for those objects by the secretaries of state and war, respectively. On the other hand, a sum of about 70,000 dollars, in relation to the census and quarantine laws, which is included in those estimates, is a temporary expense.

The particular sums which under existing laws, seem necessary to defray each particular authorized expense, being detailed in the annual estimates, will not be repeated here; and it appears sufficient to recapitulate the gross amount of the general heads of expenditure, viz.

For all domestic expenses of a civil nature, including the civil department, and all the miscellaneous items of the light-houses and mist establishments, of the surveying department, of pensions, claims, and contingencies, 250,000

For all the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, including those of the diplomatic department, those incident to the protection of seamen in foreign countries, and those in relation to the Barbary powers, 200,000

For the military establishment, including all the expenses in relation to the army, the ordnance, and magazines, to the fabrication and purchase of arms and military stores, to fortifications, and to the Indian department, 1,410,000

For the navy department, including also the expenses in relation to the ships kept in commission, or laid up in ordinary, to the building of new ships, and to dock-yards, 1,100,000

3,500,000

Making altogether three millions and five hundred thousand dollars, which sum, deducted from the estimated revenue of ten millions and six hundred thousand dollars, leaves a sum of seven millions and one hundred thousand dollars, annually applicable to the payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt.

It must be further observed, that the sums assigned to each head of expenditure, being deducted from the estimates of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year; and these have been calculated before the re-establishment of peace in Europe was known, they are predicated, for every item which relates to supplies, on the then existing prices. A considerable reduction will take place in every item which depends on the price of provisions, freight, transportation, and even wages. Altho' the saving thence arising, cannot yet be correctly ascertained, it may not be estimated at less than 400,000 dollars annually. It is therefore believed, that after defraying every expense necessary to support every civil, military, or naval establishment, to the extent now authorized by law; the annual surplus, applicable to the debt, may be confidently estimated at seven millions and three hundred thousand dollars.

The statement (P) exhibits the amount of the unredeemed principal of the public debt as it will be on the 1st of January next, and of the annual interest and charges payable thereon, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks. By the printed statements of receipts and expenditures for the year 1800, transmitted to Congress the first week of the present session; it appears that the unredeemed principal of the public debt (exclusively of the sums paid to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which are only a nominal debt due by the United States to themselves; and after deducting the reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent. stock, operated by the annual payment of 8 per cent on the nominal amount of that stock,) amounted, on the 1st of January, 1801, to \$2,161,207 dollars and 60 cents.

By the statement (P) it appears that the unredeemed principal will, on the 1st of January, 1802, amount to 77,831,890 dollars and 29 cents; the difference of 2,799,717 dollars and 31 cents being the amount of principal paid during the year 1801.

During the same year, 1801, more than eight hundred thousand dollars shall have been remitted to Holland, in part of the

interest and installments on the Dutch debt, falling due next year; which sum is not included in the amount of principal, thus far to have been paid during the present year. The sum which, on the 1st of January, 1801, had been remitted to Holland, in part of the interest and installments due in the course of this year, and which were not deducted from the amount of public debt on the 1st of January, 1801, did not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. The amount of debt actually paid, or for the payment of which provision shall have been made during the present year, will not therefore be less than two millions five hundred thousand dollars. And it is believed, though it cannot at present be precisely ascertained, that the balance of specie in the treasury, which, on the 1st of January, 1801, was 2,557,295 dollars and 38 cents, will not be diminished on the 1st of January 1802.

The treasury accounts being settled to the 30th day of September last, the amount of public debt paid during the half year, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 30th of September, 1801, as well as the comparative view of the treasury at the commencement, and end of that period, may be precisely stated.

The payments in part of the principal of the debt, made during those 6 months, exclusively of certain parts of the unfunded debt, which have been reimbursed, have been,

1st. To the commissioners of the sinking fund, and to be by them applied, on the 1st of January next, to the reimbursement of the 6 per cent. stock,

Dolls. 129,048 83
2d. To the bank of the United States, on account of the principal of sundry temporary loans, formerly obtained from that institution, 500,000

3d. For remittance to Holland, on account of the Dutch debt, 782,662 dollars and 79 cents; from which deducting 15,980 dollars and 50 cents, being the interest and commissions for one half of a year 1801, on that debt, leaves paid on behalf of the principal, 536,685 29

4th. Evidences of public debt for lands, 21,283 66

1,187,016 78

Amounting altogether to one million one hundred and eighty seven thousand and seven dollars and seventy eight cents.

The balance of specie in the treasury, mounted, on the 1st of April, 1801, to 2,557,295 dollars and 38 cents, and on the 1st of October, 1801, to 2,916,038 dollars and 73 cents, making a difference in favor of the treasury of 358,742 dollars and 35 cents; which last sum, added to the above stated payments on account of the principal of the debt, makes an actual difference in favor of the United States of 1,545,758 dollars and 66 cents during those months.

The principal of the public debt incurred on the 1st of January, 1802, is, in a statement [2] arranged under four heads, viz.

1st. Six per cent. and deferred stocks. The total amount of this debt is 1,872,350 dollars 23 cents, and the 3 per cent. annuity, applicable to its interest and reimbursement of principal, amounts to 55,979,705 dollars and 63 cents. As by effect of this annuity, 5,027,740 dollars and 57 cents of the principal shall have been reimbursed on the 1st of January, 1802, the unredeemed principal of that debt will on that day be only

Dolls. 36,851,784 66

The interest, at the rate of six per cent. on which

is, 1,115,107 08

The part of the 3 per cent. annuity at present applicable to the redemption of the principal is, therefore, 1,139,254 dollars and 3 cents, and increasing each year compound interest, shall, without any other provision, have discharged the whole of the six per cent. in the year 1818, at the whole of the deferred debt in the year 1824.

2d. Three per cent. stock amounts to

Dolls. 19,079,705 63

And the interest on same

572,394 16

No provision has been made for its redemption, occasional payments for lands excepted.

3d. All the other domestic debts created under the present government of the union, in order either to discharge other debts, or to meet certain extraordinary expenses. Those include the five and a half, four and a half, navy six, 1795 six, and eight per cent. stocks, and the temporary loans obtained from the bank, and amount altogether to

Dolls. 12,035,400

The interest on all these constitutes an item of

823,350 50

4th. The foreign debt due in Holland, and at Antwerp, amounts, including premiums and gratifications, to

Dolls. 9,915,000

The interest on which, commissions and charges included, is for the year 1802,

Dolls. 476,931

This last debt being payable in installments, at certain fixed dates, and it being necessary to purchase remittances in America, near six months before the payments, are made in Holland; the statement (R) has been added, to show the payments, both on account of principal and interest, which become annually due in Holland, until the final redemption of the debt in 1809; and the sums which it will be necessary every year to provide in America, in order to meet those payments. The

greater part of this debt becomes due in the course of the five next ensuing years; and the annual payments on account of principal and interest for that period, exceed, on an average, two millions of dollars. The inconvenience and difficulty of procuring remittances to that amount, and the real injury arising from such heavy disbursements abroad, render an extension of the terms of payment, by partial remissions, a desirable object; and measures have been taken to ascertain its practicability. All that seems wanted is, that the gross amount of payments which are to take place during the eight next years, should be more equally apportioned amongst those years, and any greater surplus of revenue which might be freed by that operation, would be applicable to the redemption of those species of the domestic debt which it may be thought most eligible to reimburse.

Whether this operation shall be effected or not, no difficulty is apprehended from want of resource, to discharge every installment as it shall become due: the sum payable in 1803, in which year the largest payment must be made in Holland, amounting, including both those, and all others actually due, on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt, to only 7,120,000 dollars, or to 200,000 dollars less than the annuity of 7,300,000 dollars, which has been estimated as the surplus of revenue applicable to that object.

If that surplus does exist, and if it will be sufficient to meet all the engagements of the United States as they become due, the only remaining objects of enquiry seem to be—what impression will, during the next eight years to which these estimates refer, be made on the public debt, by the annual application of that surplus? In what time would the same annuity discharge the whole of the public debt?

The statement [3] exhibits the effect produced at the end of the year 1809, on the debt, by the annual application of that sum (7,300,000 dollars) to the payment of both principal and interest, and shews, that at the end of those eight years, it shall have paid the whole of the Dutch debt; of the temporary loans due to the bank; of the navy six per cent. and of the five and a half per cent. stocks; 5,325,300 dollars and 38 cents of the eight per cent. stock; 150,387 dollars and 20 cents of the four and a half per cent. stock; 821,399,262 dollars and 6 cents of the principal of the six per cent. and deferred stock, amounting altogether to 23,289,150 dollars and 70 cents.

The public debt, would therefore on the 1st January, 1810, be reduced to 45,593,739 dollars and 59 cents, viz. 944,899 dollars and 62 cents of the eight per cent. stock; 25,612 dollars and 74 cents of the four and a half per cent. stock (both of which would be discharged during the four first months of the year 1810); 8,000 dollars of the 1795 six per cent. stock; 25,452,521 dollars and 60 cents of the 6 per cent. and deferred stocks; and 19,079,705 dollars and 63 cents of the three per cent. stock.

It is true that this statement is predicated on the supposition that the whole of the remittances to Holland may be purchased at par, which is not probable; but on the other hand, it is calculated on the principle of a yearly, instead of a quarterly payable annuity; or, as if all the payments made in one year, on account of the principal of the debt, took place only at the end of the year, instead of being made, as will be the case, in the course of the year, and stopping the interest from the end of the quarter in which they may be made.—The supposed extra cost of bills on Holland is at least partly covered by that difference, and cannot materially affect the general result.

It may in the same manner be shewn that the same annual sum of 7,300,000 dollars, applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, would, on the supposition that the whole of the six per cent. and deferred stocks may be redeemed at par, and that the whole of the three per cent. stock should be reimbursed at its nominal value, discharge the whole of the public debt in seven years and a half after the year 1809, or within the year 1817.

The only part of the preceding estimates which is liable to any material error, is what relates to the probable annual revenue derived from the impost and from the sales of land. Should these prove to have been correct, it will result that the present revenues of the union are sufficient to defray all the expenses, civil and military, of government, to the extent authorized by existing laws; to meet all the engagements of the United States, and to discharge, within eight years, thirty-two millions of dollars of the principal, and, within fifteen years and a half, the whole of the public debt; that any increase of expense will, probably, either render an increase of taxes necessary, or retard the ultimate payment of the debt; and that any reduction of the present rate of expenditure, may permit a reduction of the present taxes, or be the means of accelerating the redemption of the public debt.

All which is most respectfully submitted,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
18th Dec. 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Informs the Public, that the noted Horse
OLD DARE DEVIL

Will stand the ensuing season at his house
in Chesterfield county.

Thomas Goode.
January 12, 1802. [1awf.]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

Yesterday arrived the brig Luna, in 83 days from Amsterdamm. She touched at Portsmouth, (Eng.) and failed from thence on the 4th of November. The London papers received by her are no later than the 30th of October; they are barren of interesting matter. In the paper of the 30th, some debates in Parliament are given—but the grand debate on the subject of peace, was not to take place till the 3d of November.

The work of peace is actively pursued in the Batavian republic, and the beneficial consequences of the preliminaries have been more immediately felt there than in France, from the resumption of the fisheries. A long proclamation to the Batavian people announces the acceptance of the new constitution.

The First Consul of France has given orders for 500 light-horse to escort the Marquis Cornwallis to Paris.

It is said, that at the Congress at Amiens, plenipotentiaries will attend from England, France, Spain, Russia, the Ottoman Porte, and the Batavian republic.

The Consuls of the French republic, upon the report of the minister of war, have decreed, that the artillery, the fortifications of the places of war, on all the frontiers of the republic, shall be put upon the peace establishment.

A letter from Vice-Admiral Rainier, in the East-Indies, mentions the capture, on the 12th November, 1800, by his majesty's sloop Albatross, of L'Adel, mounting 12 guns and 60 men; and, on the 23d March following, La Gloire, of 10 guns and 12 men, both French privateers from the Mauritius.

Buonaparte has publicly notified, that the societies known by the name of Theophilanthropists, shall no longer hold their meetings in the national edifices.

A paper of the 23th October, says—The expulsion of the Theophilanthropists from the national places of worship in France, is one of the most agreeable subjects of contemplation which France has for a long time afforded. The destruction, for such it may be considered, of the most infamous knot of Deists that ever existed since the Manichean heresies, must give confidence to the timid friends of the Catholic Church in France, and will doubtless be considered by the respectable body who compose the Episcopacy of that country, as a very grateful reward, in the general benefit that religion derives from it, for the personal sacrifices they have made.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, December 31.

Motion by Mr. Bayard to refer to the committee of ways and means as to the expediency of repealing the internal taxes.

Mr. Davis on Wednesday moved the repeal of several of them, which he laid on the table—the motion of Mr. Bayard was for the reference of the subject to the committee.

Mr. Bayard contended that as the repeal of this system of taxation struck very deeply indeed at the permanent funds of the United States, the reference to a standing committee, in possession of which were all the receipts and expenditures of the nation, and every relative document, must be preferable to its reference to a select committee, and infinitely so to a precipitate decision in the house: which he believed was the principle intended by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) yesterday. It was a question of magnitude; no less than whether 650,000 dollars should or should not be lopped off. If indeed it was the intention of gentlemen at all events to dispense with that sum, that a select committee, being the smaller number, would be preferable; but how could gentlemen be prepared to make that determination? Mr. B. admired the very flattering prospect of events portrayed by the president in his communications. No gentleman could with more, than he did, that the prospect might be just,

and upon the actual existence of such a pleasing period, he would willingly join gentlemen in reducing the revenue, in some of its parts. But there was a discordance between that portrait and the statement exhibited by the secretary of the treasury; all the estimates of that officer are predicated upon the existing expenditure, and consequently reduction of revenue must leave a proportionate deficiency.

Mr. B. wished gentlemen to take another view of the subject. Even supposing the total amount of the internal taxes could be dispensed with, without injury, a question ought to arise, from what parts of the revenue the reduction ought to be made. It was a just principle in legislation to disperse taxation so over the whole country as that every one should only bear his proportion, and no description or part be burthened, whilst others were excused. From this mode of examination he could discover no mode of making the general mails of citizens in the western country to pay impost taxes. Upon a former occasion he remembered many gentlemen were very warmly opposed to the duty upon salt, as oppressive, not only to the family, but upon the flock. It certainly therefore ought to be a question with those gentlemen, whether the tax on salt might not be considerably diminished, rather than the whole internal forces should be discarded. Certainly then this subject demanded a most mature investigation, which the committee of ways and means only were adequate to, from their superior sources of information.

A farther view Mr. B. took of the subject, was the temptation to smuggling which heavy duties on imported articles offered. A reduction on that species of taxation would therefore diminish that evil, for very injurious to the revenue. All these effects the standing committee of ways and means were apprized of. As an additional motive for that reference, he observed, that the disposals of resolutions for the reduction of the army and navy and some commercial reductions, were sent to the committee of ways and means, which reference he was assured would most safely and speedily obtain the object.

The house resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Morris in the chair, when the resolution was proposed.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

A CHARITY SERMON for the benefit of the FREE SCHOOL within this city, will be preached at the Capitol, and at the several places of Divine Worship in the city, on Sunday morning next, the 17th instant.

Richmond, January 11th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

THE AMERICAN EDITION OF THE
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
Neatly bound in calf, gilt and letter'd, eight
teen volumes, complete;
Containing five hundred and forty-two
ELEGANT COPPER PLATES.
For terms apply to
Ninian Wyse,
Near the Barracks.

Richmond, January 12, 1802.

MILLER W. McCRAW

AND

ROBERT GWATHMEY,

Having connected themselves in trade, under the firm of

McCraw & Gwathmey,

TAKE this method to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced business in the COMMISSION LINE, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hooper, opposite Melles, Hooper & Toler's, where they are ready to receive consignments from those who may be pleased to confide in their care any species of property; their strict attention to which, they hope, will gain them public patronage.

They will always give the highest Cash price for Country Produce.

Richmond, January 1, 1802. 180429.

Neil M'Coull,

HAS REMOVED

TO THE NEXT DOOR BELOW
COLONEL GAMBLE'S STORE
WHERE HE HAS A
GENERAL SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS.
Richmond, October 20, 1801.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1802.

Another Insurrection at Guadeloupe.

On the 4th instant arrived at Baltimore, Schooner Exchange, capt. Vihert, from Guadeloupe. Left it on the 11th, at which time Point Petre and the whole of the Island, was in confusion, another insurrection having taken place there, which, had it not been fortunately discovered at the moment, would have involved the total destruction of every white and mulatto in the island.

The rebels in the present insurrection were the country blacks against the whites and mulattoes. The former, having lent a helping hand in the revolution which had been just effected, expected a total emancipation from their masters; but not finding that event confirmed or even contemplated in the proclamation of the yellow general, Pelage, they had determined to achieve their own liberty, through the blood of Pelage and his party. For this purpose, 11,000 were to have been organized on the night succeeding that on which the plot was discovered—to have burnt the towns—and to have murdered every man, woman and child of Pelage's party! At that very moment only when it could possibly have been defeated, was the plot discovered by a black woman, who was the kept Miss of a white man, when four of the ring-leaders were apprehended.

Notwithstanding the bloody project had been discovered, and for the present ward off, yet every thing was apprehended from the vengeance and ferocity of the blacks, and all was in the utmost confusion. In such haste was the island deserted by those who could get off, that the exchange came away on the 11th with only a handful on board. An English and a French frigate were at that time off the island, cautioning vessels not to go in. Accounts had also been received that general M'Donald, with 18,000 men, had failed for the windward, and gen. Rochambeau, with 40,000 for the leeward islands.

STRANGE TO RELATE!

A BACK Country Tobacco Planter in want of an IRON CHEST to buy, the better to secure his Cash on hand!—If any Gentleman, Merchant, or Speculator, in Petersburg or Richmond, by the purchase of Tobacco, by discharging their bonds given three years ago for that article, or by any other landable means, emptied their Chest, or Chests, and with to sell one, by leaving a line with the Printer hereof, stating the cost, and where to be had, the amount shall be paid, and Chest immediately sent for by their obedient servant,

A Back-Country Planter.

N. B. It must have double Locks, with S Keys.
December 26, 1801.

NOTICE,

In the case of EDWARD DOWNING, & THOMAS DOWNING,
BANKRUPTS.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg,

January 3, 1802.

THE assignees of the estate and effects of EDWARD DOWNING and THOMAS DOWNING, of the town of Petersburg, late Merchants and copartners, are required to attend the Commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued, and now in protection against said bankrupts, on Saturday the 23d day of January, instant, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the undersigned, south-west end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg, foretold, to show cause why notice has not been given by them for making a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, according to the Statute of the Congress of the United States in that case made and provided; which if they fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the said commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorized, for them to produce their receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estate and effects as shall appear to be remaining in their hands.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

ROBERT MOORE and JOHN BELL, assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts.

FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is receiving by the *Yankee* from Liverpool, and other ships from London & Bristol, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the custom-ary advance, by the Piece or Pack- age, for Cash, Merchandise, Produce, or at the usual credit to punctual customers. He is likewise supplied with a variety of

East and West-India Goods.

Also, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, O.R. 26, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and now opening at his store, a very general and elegant assortment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD Cheap, for Cash or Country Pro- duce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 26th Dec. 1801.

Marine Insurance Company of

Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

THE Stockholders in this in- stitution are hereby notified,

that an election for 12 Directors, will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on Friday the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In order of the President and Directors, (Sigs) J. B. NICKOLS, Secretary.

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 Acres of Land,

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each side of Louisa Fork, York County, surveyed in February, 1797, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for sale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchasers will be parcelled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth cash, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 6 months. The titles, in every respect, are indisputable. For other information and particulars enquire of Lewis Pascault, of Henri Messinger, in Baltimore, or of Joseph Gallego, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (Sept 18th)

CASH

CHIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

NOTICE,

In the case of JESSE BROWNE, BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded, issued and now in prosecution against JESSE BROWNE, of the county of Southampton, late Merchant, are desired to meet the assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, on Friday, the 22d day of January, instant, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, of said day, at the office of the undersigned, south-west end of Hollingsbrook street, in the town of Peterburg aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending, any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of said bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto; and on other special affairs.

CONRADE WEBB, Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Peter- burg, January 3, 1802.

Macmurdo & Fisher,

Have for Sale,

At a very low advance, a large assort- ment of

MUSLINS,

RECEIVED direct from the manufac- turer, in the Aurora, Captain Boyd, lately arrived from Glasgow. They have also FOR SALE, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Earthen Ware, Port Wine, Velvet Cords, and two imported

Copper Stills.

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1801. (aw.)

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

7000 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING on the North side of James River, in the county of Albemarle, eighty miles above Richmond.

In the heart of this estate the town of Warren is situated, in which there is an inspection of Tobacco, and a large MER- CHANT MILL. The quality of this land is equal to any in this state; and is well adapted to the produce of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Clover, and Timothy.

This tract of land contains a great propor- tion of rich, well lying, high land; four hun- dred acres of first rate river low grounds, and a considerable quantity of creek low grounds; it is well watered and timbered, and includes Balenger's creek for about 5 miles from its mouth. Besides a market on the spot, there is a safe and cheap water transportation to Richmond, usually at the rate of one shilling per hundred.

There are five large Plantations on this land, furnished with all necessary houses for farming and planting; there being among other houses, six large BARNs lately built, that cost at least £1500. The fields are remarkably good, and the cleared land in the best state of preservation of any known to the subscriber: most of this land was cleared by himself, and has been from its first cultivation under a rotation of crops, most favorable to its im- provement. Near the centre of this estate is situated a large DWELLING HOUSE, (in which the subscriber now resides) with every necessary accommodation for a large family. Adjoining the town of Warren, and near the mouth of Balenger's creek, are the

WARREN MILLS,

double geared, with three pair of Burr Stones, finished in the completest man- ner; the whole of the gear and machin- ery renewed last fall. There are few situations above the falls of the river, that unite as many advantages as the Warren Mills possess, commanding a fine wheat country, and standing on a plentiful and navigable stream.

A Large Distillery,

with 5 large STILLS, and every thing ne- cessary for that business. The Mills and Distillery are present under lease for two years, at £450 a year.

The Tobacco Warehouses

in Warren, at which are usually inspected about one thousand hogheads of Tobacco annually.

A two story Stone Tavern

in Warren, with the ferry across James river, and sixty acres of Land adjoining.

2583 Acres of Land

in the county of Albemarle, within seven miles of Warren, part of that body of land called GREEN MOUNTAIN, which has ever been esteemed among the most valuable in Virginia; it abounds with the heaviest growth of the most valuable timber, contains a great proportion of fine meadow land, and is surpassed by no land in the state, for the production of Tobacco, Wheat, &c. The superior quality of this land is so well known that it is un- necessary to give a more particular descrip- tion of it.

In the county of Buckingham,

2400 ACRES OF LAND,

within six miles of Warren; this land is well timbered, lies well, and will produce good crops of corn and wheat.

In the county of Kanawha,

2100 Acres of the first rate Land,

on the Ohio river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Kanawha; this land is one half of the old military survey, known by the name of the GREEN-BOTTOM, and cost the subscriber £3000 several years ago.

Either of the above tracts of Land, may be divided into parcels of from 300 to 1000 acres, to suit the purchasers. The terms of sale will be made perfectly con- venient, and any reasonable credit given for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, provided the regular payment of the interest, and the ultimate payment of the principal, is well secured.

The subscriber confidently believes, that for fertility of soil, convenience to mar- ket, and health, there is no part of this State, in which a man can purchase land to a greater advantage than of him.

Wilson Cary Nicholas.

WARREN, August, 4 1801.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS keep a constant supply of CERTI- FICATES, such as pay all arrearages of TAXES due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, October 5, 1801. if

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

FOR SALE,

At this Office, and at Mr. Pumsley's Book-Binder & Stationer.

—ALSO—

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE

Virginia Laws,

By EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq.

Robert Gordon, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Received by the *the America*, from Liver- pool, and Courtney, from London:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarse, Calicoes, Chintzes, Woollens, Camel's Hair, and Cotton Cambric Shawls,

Superior quality Span- ish Wool,

Superfine Cloths and Vails,

Cambrics, Silk Handkerchiefs, for Turbans,

Manchester Stuffs, Lady's Half boots & Shoes,

Bombazines, Cor- duettes, Durants, Fowling Pieces and Pistols,

Fine & coarse Hats, Muslins, Dimities, Fine Irish Linens, Cambricks, and Wor- ted Hosiery.

They have within these four weeks, re- ceived by the *Helvetie*, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a supply of the very best quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend.

They have, also, a large Stock of India cottons, Bandannas & Luthrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hylon Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints, & Oil, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 26, 1801.

Wercq & Marchand,

Have received a handsome assort- ment of superfine

DRAPERY,

Consisting of

LONDON SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS of various colors.

Real French Superfine Blue do.

Dutch Black do. do.

Superfine Cambrics.

Double Milled do.

Ribbed do.

Molekins, Swansdown, Contings, Frizes, Fancy Cords, Thicksets, Vel- vetines, Florentines, Silken Cloths, Flannels, &c.

Which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR AND HABIT-MAKER,

With thanks to a generous public, for the en- couragement he has hitherto met with, begs leave to notify, that he continues to carry on his business with his usual punctuality, and that for the convenience of his customers, he will procure samples of fine goods from the best assorted stores of this city, so that they may choose without going any further. He will also, keep ready made cloaths.

Richmond, O.R. 22, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has also just received the fol- lowing Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES, } Genuine Old Port

10 Hogheads, } WINE.

8 Qr. Casks, } Pipes Medeha Wine;

3 Pipes Medeha Wine;

1 Hind. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;

10 Tierces London Porter;

20 Hhds. Sugar;

50 Bags Coffee;

700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the latest arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and

approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,

Of Petersburg, and

ROBERT POLLOK & Co.

Of Manchester.

Are also now opening their Supplies of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

James & John Dunlop,

TAKE this method to acquaint

their friends and the public that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS, in the WHOLE SALE LINE, in the HOUSE formerly occupied by BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & Co. as a retail store.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From London, Liverpool and Glasgow, WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Petersburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD.

To the highest bidder, at New Glasgow, in the county of Amherst, on the 1st day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

1591 Acres of LAND,

LYING on Piney River, in

Laid county, seven miles above the Court house, 13 from New Market, on James river, and about 9 or 10 from a large Merchant Mill. About one third of this Land is low ground of good quality, part of which is well adapted to Timothy, the high land is tolerably level, well tim- bered, and inferior to none in the upper country, for the production of Corn, Wheat, & Tobacco. The improvements are a valuable GRIST MILL on a never failing stream, a large bearing Apple or- chard, and a good framed Barn.

The tract is divided into 4 lots, (which will be sold separately), each containing a proportion of low ground, with cleared land sufficient to work 3 or 4 hands to ad- vantage. The terms of the sale will be one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Mr. James Ful- cher, living on the land will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

Robert S. Rose.

Stafford, Dec. 21st, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands

against the estate of the late William Hopkins, dec. of Powhatan county, are requested to make them known immedi- ately, as provision may be made for the payment of them; and those indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate pay- ment, as no indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, Administrator.

Powhatan, Dec. 18, 1801. 4W

FAIRFAX COUNTY, &c.

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 15th day of Octo- ber last, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself

DICK;

Says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes so much worn as not to be describable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove prop- erty and pay charges, otherwise he will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,

Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 3m

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.

Holland Gin, by the Pipe;

Cotton Cards, by the Box, assort- ed;

Philadelphia Porter, by the Bar- rel, of 3 doz. bottles.

Candles, by the box;

2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;

20 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted.

Excellent Madder, by the Cask;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

September 26th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Ludwell Lee, administrator with the will annexed, of William Lee, de- ceased, Plaintiff,

AND

William Brown, surviving partner of the late house of Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, Sampson Mathews, Major Wil- cos, and Richard Adams, William Fry, and Thomas Mathews, executors of Thomas Adams, dec. and Cyrus Griffin and Wil- liam Marshall, executors of William Griffin, deceased, Samuel Clarke, Jacob Keny, and John Brokenbrugh, adminis- trators of James Edmondson, deceased, Thomas Pleasant, and Thomas F. Mathews under the firm of Pleasants & Bates, ex- ecutors of Bennet Brown, deceased, James Callaway and Richard Grump, surviving partners of Trevis, Grump and Bates, Defendants.

THE Defendant William Brown, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of As- sembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)

Tette,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

FOR SALE,

A family of about

15 SLAVES,

CONSISTING of strong and

healthy young men, women and children. Apply to the printer.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1801.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Of the best year's growth, for SALE at

William Crozier's Store,

Which he will warrant to be of the best

Qualities:

EARLY six week

Early golden Ho-

Early Marrowfat

Large glory of En-

Large flower Seed,

Early York Cabba-

Early sugar Loaf do

Early Batterica do.

Large white winter

Green curled Savoy

Dwarf Madeira do.

Red Cabbage do.

Hardy greens or the

Russia Cabbage.